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THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Seeing is Believing.

Gentlemen, if you do not believe our advertising, or if you have been deceived by others, come to our store and see for yourselves. We have the largest stock of ready-made clothing in the city, and we are determined to sell it at prices which are satisfactory to the buyer. We do not intend to be undersold by any one. Call and examine our stock and prices. No trouble to show goods. P. C. HAMILTON & CO., Corner Diamond and Wood streets.

A Pair to Suit Them.

Call and see the immense house furnishing establishment of Messrs. Arnheim, Haeussler, & Co., Nos. 68 and 70 Wood street.

Selling Out to Quit Business.

Having made arrangements to move from our present stand on or before the 1st of May, we will sell our entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c., at cost, and will offer extraordinary inducements to cash buyers. Call and see us at No. 75 Wood street. W. P. HACKNEY & CO.

A Handsome Present.

Mr. Hopper, the popular young man with the Great Western Gallery, Allegheny, will present a handsome picture to every person who calls at his gallery and has a sitting. Remember the place, Great Western Gallery, Allegheny. W. A. HOPPER, Agent.

Education of Sight.

Persons who purchase Spectacles of Prof. S. T. Hall, Optician, may be sure of getting the best glasses for the sight, and at the lowest prices. Store, No. 64 Fifth avenue, between Wood and Market streets.

Cure Spectacles.

Those annoyed with dim eyes or failing sight should call at Prof. S. T. Hall's, Optician, No. 64 Fifth avenue, between Wood and Market streets, and have their eyes tested by the only reliable method in use. Artificial eyes inserted.

Sugar Refining.

The undersigned, having this day purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Graff, Bro. & Co., will continue the business of refining sugar at the old stand, Nos. 15 and 17 Water street, and will be pleased to receive the orders of the trade. JOHN H. GRAFF.

Notice to Sugar Refiners.

The long disputed boundary between the Government of England and Portugal is on the point of settlement, the Queen of England and the Emperor of the French, as Arbitrators, having agreed to the award of the Queen of England in favor of Portugal. The award will be submitted in the course of a month.

FIRST EDITION.

10 O'CLOCK, P. M.

WASHINGTON.

GRANT AND HIS APPOINTEES.

The Close of Tea for the Cabinet—Henry Cochrane Confirmed—Fate of Sherman's Finance Bill—Refunding Interest to Shrive on War Bonds—Important Decision—The Constitutional Amendment in Conference Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1869.

Grant and the Cabinet.

Cabinet-making is the great topic of the day. Grant is the only message imprinted by the country, by the Baltimore convention, by the people, by the press, by the House and by the Senate. Whether he will or will not have a Cabinet and, the New England member seems likely to be the last. Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Conkling, of New York, are the two leading members of the Senate, and the latter is said to be the favorite of the President-elect. Mr. Sumner is a man of unlimited ambition, and he will not hesitate to give the President-elect the choice of Cabinet, and in this way he will be included in the Cabinet. Mr. Conkling is a man of great energy, and he has the ear of the President-elect. He is also

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1869.

Gen. Canby has given full notice that dishonest and incapable officials will have to walk the plank wherever found out. Effort against the appointment of either kind. It is understood that the Juvenile Civil Service Bill, softer as practicable, will be applied in accordance with the qualifications of applicants. This may bother some to frenzy their "claims," until they perfect terms in the common business practice. Themselves in the community generally that will enable them to pass muster.

The writers of the communications which General Grover, in his speech of acceptance, said had been sent him, advising him what to do, have got their answer ere this, and they will be reasonable, and let not their going to select the agents and choose the way. And those "communications," also, to which he at the same time so significantly alluded, if they are good at drawing an inference, will understand that the days of "nominations" are over, and that "slates" in general may as well be broken and not sent in for General Grover's inspection. To a certain class there is little consolation in this, nevertheless it is the line on which General Grover tells everybody he is going to ride it out.

THE telegraph and mails bring us the assurance that the remarks of Gen. Grover to the Committee appointed to deliver to him his credentials, are giving the greatest satisfaction to the country—that is outside of the "communications" to which Gen. Grover alluded as having been organized to influence his action. The acceptance of the nomination by the country generally. No one will doubt now that Grover will be President in fact, as well as in name. As in everything else in the past, he comes up to the necessities of the occasion and makes everybody feel that he is equal to the task before him. Already the National securities and the business world in general feel the good influence of his words.

A CANADA correspondent, alluding to Hepworth Dixon's acceptance of the invitation to attend the Sheffield banquet, says: "The theory in London is, that as soon as an invitation to Mr. Hepworth Dixon goes into the Embassy post, as accompanies comes out of the window with a smile from a Copperhead or Tory journal attached."

This feature is especially one of the last gastronomic performances of the American Minister. It is a remarkable fact that to this day the canny Scotchmen of Glasgow indulge the belief that they will yet recover a portion of the money they invested in Confederate bonds. The shipbuilders of the Clyde are almost all Confederate bondholders. Mr. Lemo does not stand alone Glasgow numbers hundreds of Lemos. It is not often that Scotch cunning is generalled, but the bullions and owners of blockade runners and themselves up to an extraordinary delusion in cherishing the hope that they will yet be remunerated for their wartime investment. If there is one thing more than another that we are sure of, it is that all the Confederate bonds held from Glasgow to Dover are not worth as much as the white paper would be. Where the net earnings of their blockade runners fail to balance their investments in Confederate bonds—and it affords us pleasure to record the fact that the instances are few—they may blame their own craft for overcrowding itself. The great blockade runner of Bermuda-fame is one of the few who can afford a second course on the American Minister without missing it. As for the rest, they will degrade more wisdom, and act more in accordance with true Scotch character, if they husband their resources to meet the demands incurred by their indulgence in additional cups of grog, in order to drown their mortified pride and pecuniary losses.

A MODEL FOR PUBLICISTS.

A workingman, a printer, writes a communication to the New York Sun "to correct some errors into which many of workingmen have fallen, in regard to the cost of living at the present time," and to prove that living rates "have not appreciated as much as wages have. He pays $10 per week, and lives on $7 per day, for household expenses, "not including wood or coal." Out of his $10 per month he pays his grocer, and landlord, and has $30 remaining or at the same rate of $333 per year. This is how he does it:

[illegible]

This correspondent committed a great oversight in indulging in figures. Better he had stuck "closely to" some generalities, or outlines of indifferently skilful work. Where he forgot himself so far as to talk about steak and bacon, the "$1 per day" pertinent particulars of the character of a steak is. However, to a man who argues that flour, meat, steak and bacon are "as cheap as they were ten years ago," anything must be "easy." But we question if the immortal Pantaloon, whose practice was a thousand fold more continuous in its tenor and kind than the maxims, were living in New York or Pittsburgh to-day, would not in "case" to maintain "a family of five on $1 per day." Clearly the conscientious should be warned by Dickens immediately, perhaps from Cape or Panama, we would not in this the model working man be lauded largely by an infidel one ever?

EXCHANGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

We are in receipt of the General Appropriation Bill submitted to the House by the Committee of Ways and Means, which we have appropriation for the present year about half a million less than the appropriations of last year. This statement is gratifying. Half a million at any time is no more trifle even in the expenditures of a State boasting the wealth of Pennsylvania, but in our present conditions such a saving is appreciated at its full worth. It would be well, perhaps, to examine into question of State economy still closer, in order to determine whether this reduction in our expenses is the limit of our ability to retrench and assist the people to bear the burthen inflicted by the war.

The State appropriations are largely absorbed by benefactions to charitable institutions. The obligations imposed upon the State by her duties to her unfortunate and poor must be discharged at all hazards. There is not an institution in the State that is not deserving of the fostering care of the Government; not one that we could spare, and which our experience as a liberal minded charitable Commonwealth, But we must conform to circumstances and give according to our resources and pecuniary ability. The claims upon our benevolence should not occupy our attention to the exclusion of other obligations. We must not forget the great central idea of the day—*the liquidation of our national indebtedness*. We hold that the claims upon our benevolence need not conflict with our obligations to our creditors, for the matter can easily be resolved into the simple idea of giving according to our ability. More than that we cannot do and perform our whole duty. Then the question assumes another shape. How much can we give?

Let us look at the question from an intellectual standpoint. The merchant who forgets his obligations to his creditors, and indulges his benevolence at the expense of his business, will very soon be in a condition to claim the exercise of charity in his own behalf. This is termed *heedless benevolence*. He who discriminates before giving, and believes what he can judiciously, whether it be time, money or influence, performs a greater service to his fellows. The principle applies with equal force to the State. The claims upon our benevolence must not interfere with, or prevent the discharge of those obligations which concern our duty to humanity. It is not in reason to suppose that we are in a condition to give as liberally as three, six or eight years ago, when the necessity for munificence was not as imperative as at present, and taxes were nominal. It would be well, therefore, to

A Dinner Story.

A remarkable dinner story has been set afloat in the eastern part of this State, which is exciting no little merriment. Recently a country gentleman in the lower part of Virginia picked up a stone to throw at a squirrel; the stone glittered in the sun, and the old man concluded to take it home to his children to play with. Shortly afterwards the family physician happened to see the stone, and offered six dollars for it, but the family would not sell, subsequently a Jewish friend came to visit Europe to collect the name, and on his reaching London he consulted an old lapidary named Nox, who, after careful examination, declared that "all America is not able to buy that stone." A few, whom the lucky friend afterwards consulted, informed him not to come out with the stone again. Without a guard, as he would be robbed sure as known he had it. The friend returned home and followed up the precious gem. Subsequently he formed a party of six Northmiders to dig for the stone in lands supposed the possession of five hundred thousand dollars, which was refused. The old man died and the stone remained in the family for several generations, and recently, as some one was passing into the possession of Dr. Dougherty, of Southampton, Pennsylvania, whose children are now playing with it, supposed to be a diamond of large size. It is claimed to be a diamond of large size. It is claimed to be a diamond of large size. It is claim

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

Government Securities.

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Tuesday Evening, February 16, 1869.

The strengthened feeling manifested at Boston, which has been developing in the way slowly and confidently but decisively for several months, culminated vigorously in the last week in the most emphatic declaration that the rebellion ended in 1865, but within the last month commenced vigorously its second term, embracing all opposition to the most effective form of the principle of secession. Europe itself is in an unsettled condition, commercial and political, bordering on the confines of revolution, dependent on the most commonplace local incidents for all progress or retrogression, while the United States are recovering from the effects of a revolution and the people are creating new wealth to a greater extent than ever before. Our country and securities are respected abroad, and the best evidence we have of this is therefore likely to secure the best bargains, our Government bonds have been advancing steadily in price in Europe ever since the inauguration of the movement to pay off the 7-30 notes, or some other form of indebtedness, in order that we may be relieved from the necessity of borrowing to meet our interest on gold bonds, but after a profit of about 8 per cent in gold on the amount of capital invested, and during over a year's time, its gold is the source of immediate profit to the holder. It is important to draw the financial policy of General Grant's administration. Without positive knowledge on the matter there is high authority for believing that the policy will be in the appreciation of the national credit until our Government bonds are selling in Europe above par in gold. The approach to specie payments will be made by the practicable course and not by the impracticable one of enormous contraction. The gold revenue will be directed solely to the payment of the gold interest and the cancellation of the paper currency, and by the purchase of the bonds on which the interest is payable in gold, the amount of gold bearer interest will be reduced. The policy would command the confidence of capitalists both at home and abroad, and more especially in Europe, where the accumulations of the richest portion of the people are seeking in all stable quarters to create a perfect commingle of investments and operations on capital into our investment bonds and business operations. Capitalists are not so much influenced by rates of interest as they are by the certainty that the principal and interest are worth at least par in gold, and, as most of them are willing to accept gold for their bonds, the payment in gold is generally preferred. The immediate effect of the payment of the bonds in gold would be to create a large capital, with which to carry on trade, and as one of unprecedented prosperity, with the natural accumulations of great quantities of capital, with which to employ labor. The immediate future, therefore, for the commercial basis of unprecedented enterprise and a wealth to the country beyond any thing ever before known, with an impending scarcity of capital for the legitimate purposes of commerce, manufactures and railroads. The same progress and the same consequent demand for capital is now going on in all the States of the Union, and in the principal cities of Europe, practically as in the days of New York, Boston, the centres of the world's commerce, and the chief centres of the United States.

Messrs. Jos. D. Bailey & Co. report the following quotations of gold at New York each day for the week, at noon, and at the close:

	Noon.	Close.
Saturday, February 13,	134	134
Monday, " 15,	134	134
Tuesday, " 16,	134	134
Wednesday, " 17,	134	134
Thursday, " 18,	134	134
Friday, " 19,	134	134

James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 6 Fourth avenue, Castle Building, dealer in United States bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad Stocks, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, Gold and Exchange. Stocks dealt in at the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, and for purchasers and sellers on commission any stocks in the regular list on the most favorable terms. Stocks bought, sold and exchanged. Money stocks purchased for customers on one month margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

Office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, Tuesday Evening, February 16, 1869.

In our general market trade most dull to-day, though there was some business on any article dealt in, and the prices current remain without change.

Appended, which are the equivalent rates given, some of the items:

Apples—Good to choice old at from $ to $ per bbl; good to choice, dried, evaporated or quartered, per lb.

Beeswax—There is a fair supply on the market, and prices are unchanged. We quote at 30@32c for prime yellow.

Butter—The receipts are light, and the demand fair. We quote at 30@32c for choice to fancy roll, and 25@28c for good to prime roll.

Cheese—We quote at 16@17c for Ohio factory, and 17@18c for Western Reserve factory.

Candles—The market is firm at 12½@13c for sperm, and 9@10c for tallow.

Cotton—The market ruled dull yesterday, and prices were further declined. The receipts of the week were 1,200 bales, against 1,700 bales last week. The sales were 1,000 bales, against 1,000 bales last week. The stock on hand is 2,000 bales, against 2,000 bales last week. Middling uplands, 28c; middling Orleans, 28½c; low middling, 27½c; good ordinary, 26½c; net receipts at all ports for the week, 1,200 bales; exports for the week, 1,000 bales; stock at all ports, 2,000 bales.

Dried Fruit—We quote at 6@7c for apples, 8@9c for peaches, and 10@11c for cherries.

Eggs—The market is dull and unsettled at 30@32c per dozen.

Feathers—We quote at 60@65c for prime live geese.

Flour—There is no little doing that in most articles of grain quotations are merely nominal. Red winter wheat seems very dull at $2 60@2 70 per bbl. Spring wheat, $2 40@2 50. Corn, 90@95c per bushel. Oats, 60@65c. Rye, $1 40@1 50. Barley, $1 60@1 70. Buckwheat, $2 50@2 60. Timothy seed, $3 50@3 75. Clover seed, 10@11c per lb. Flaxseed, $2 50@2 60. Hungarian, new crop, $1 60@1 70. Millet, $1 60@1 70. Orchard grass, $2 50@2 60. Blue grass, $2 50@2 60. Flour is in fair demand at $6 50@7 per bbl for superfine, $7 50@8 for extra, $8 50@9 for family, and $9 50@10 for fancy brands.

Hops—We quote at 30@35c per lb.

Hay—The market is dull and unsettled at $20@22 per ton for prime timothy, and $18@20 for mixed.

Hides—We quote at 8@9c for green, and 10@11c for dry.

Lard—We quote at 16@17c for prime leaf, and 14@15c for No. 1.

Lead—We quote at 11@12c for pig, and 12@13c for bar.

Lime—We quote at $1 50@1 60 per bbl.

Onions—We quote at $3@3 50 per bbl.

Potatoes—We quote at 75@80c per bushel for Peachblows, and 60@65c for Mercers.

Provisions—The market is dull and unsettled at the following quotations: Mess pork, $30@31; prime mess, $28@29; clear, $29@30; hams, 14@15c; shoulders, 9@10c; sides, 12@13c; bacon, 12@13c.

Seeds—We quote at $2 50@2 60 per bushel for timothy, and $2 50@2 60 for clover.

Tallow—We quote at 8@9c for rough, and 10@11c for rendered.

Whiskey—The market is dull and unsettled at $2 10@2 15 per gallon for Western rectified.

Wool—We quote at 60@65c for fine, 65@70c for medium, and 70@75c for coarse.

Wood—We quote at $5@5 50 per cord for hickory, and $4@4 50 for mixed.

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CENTRAL AND UNION

Pacific RR. Bonds.

PH. B. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

Also, dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Coupons and Foreign Exchange, at market rates.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at [illegible].

New York, February 16—P. M.

Money easy and without special demand; call loans 6@7 per cent; prime paper 7@8 per cent.

Sterling dull.

Gold—Depressed by the large supply against heavy shipments of bonds and other securities, quoted as low as [illegible] per cent.

Bonds—

Almost stationary. At one time there was considerable animation in dealings that a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell large amounts of bonds would be passed by the House to-day, and that method sold, but soon recovered. The amount of bills advanced to-day, but to-night closed at [illegible] per cent.

Exchange generally dull.

Imports of the week—

Specie—

Cotton—

Breadstuffs—

Provisions—

Groceries—

Petroleum—

Metals—

Whiskey—

Freights—

Dry Goods—

Cotton—The market opened higher than previous and the belief that there would be some legislation looking to the contraction of the currency. Subsequently there was a decline of 1-16c, but on the afternoon board the market became steady, with sales of 1,000 bales at 28½c. Later sales were reported at 28½c, and the market closed steady, with sales of 1,000 bales at 28½c. Futures were also more active, and sold at high prices, ranging from 27 3-16@27 9-16c.

Petroleum—

Crude—Quiet and steady. Wells Fargo, Pipe Line and Southwest Pipe Lines quoted at 18½c; Parker's Pipe Line, 18c; Allegheny Pipe Line, 17½c; Tarr Farm, 17½c; Hope, 17½c; Maple Shade, 17½c; Shamburg, 17½c; Corry, 17½c; Miller Farm, 17½c; Clarendon, 17½c; Farmers' Pipe Line, 17½c; Empire, 17½c; Tidewater, 17½c; Oil Creek, 17½c; Allegheny, 17½c; Buffalo, 17½c; Canada, 17½c; Enterprise, 17½c; Central, 17½c; Atlantic, 17½c; Commercial, 17½c; Bay State, 17½c; Continental, 17½c; Union, 17½c; Consolidated, 17½c; Diamond, 17½c; Imperial, 17½c; Metropolitan, 17½c; Monongahela, 17½c; Mutual, 17½c; Phillips, 17½c; Washington, 17½c; Western, 17½c; Wilcox, 17½c; Wolverine, 17½c; Wyoming, 17½c; Young's Farm, 17½c; Young's Pipe Line, 17½c; Zenith, 17½c; Bonanza, 17½c; Bradford, 17½c; Brilliant, 17½c; Cherry Run, 17½c; Clarion, 17½c; Columbia, 17½c; Cornplanter, 17½c; Cornwall, 17½c; Crocker, 17½c; Cuba, 17½c; Dalton, 17½c; Dayton, 17½c; Delaware, 17½c; Diamond, 17½c; Eagle, 17½c; Eclipse, 17½c; Empire, 17½c; Excelsior, 17½c; Fairfield, 17½c; Fairmount, 17½c; Fairview, 17½c; Forest, 17½c; Franklin, 17½c; Garfield, 17½c; Gibson, 17½c; Glenwood, 17½c; Globe, 17½c; Grand Duke, 17½c; Grand Prize, 17½c; Grand View, 17½c; Grant, 17½c; Greenwood, 17½c; Hancock, 17½c; Hayes, 17½c; Hibernia, 17½c; Hope, 17½c; Howard, 17½c; Humboldt, 17½c; Independence, 17½c; Indiana, 17½c; Jackson, 17½c; Jefferson, 17½c; Jersey, 17½c; Kentucky, 17½c; Keystone, 17½c; Lafayette, 17½c; Lancaster, 17½c; Lawrence, 17½c; Lebanon, 17½c; Lincoln, 17½c; Logan, 17½c; Lucky Strike, 17½c; Madison, 17½c; Maple Shade, 17½c; Marion, 17½c; Mayflower, 17½c; Meadow, 17½c; Mercer, 17½c; Merrimac, 17½c; Mingo, 17½c; Monroe, 17½c; Monticello, 17½c; Morgan, 17½c; Morton, 17½c; Mount Vernon, 17½c; Mount Washington, 17½c; Nevada, 17½c; New Haven, 17½c; New Jersey, 17½c; New York, 17½c; Niagara, 17½c; Noble, 17½c; Northern Light, 17½c; Northern Pacific, 17½c; Northern Star, 17½c; Northwestern, 17½c; Ohio, 17½c; Oil City, 17½c; Oil Creek, 17½c; Oil Dorado, 17½c; Oil Hill, 17½c; Oil Run, 17½c; Oil Valley, 17½c; Oleona, 17½c; Olive, 17½c; Orchard, 17½c; Oregon, 17½c; Oriental, 17½c; Pacific, 17½c; Pacific Slope, 17½c; Pacific Star, 17½c; Pacific Union, 17½c; Palmer, 17½c; Parker, 17½c; Pennsylvania, 17½c; Perry, 17½c; Petroleum, 17½c; Phillips, 17½c; Pioneer, 17½c; Pittsburgh, 17½c; Pleasant, 17½c; Plumer, 17½c; Polk, 17½c; Prairie, 17½c; Prairie Flower, 17½c; Prairie Rose, 17½c; Prairie State, 17½c; Prairie Star, 17½c; Prairie Valley, 17½c; Prairie View, 17½c; Prairie Wave, 17½c; Prairie Wild Rose, 17½c; Prairie Wind, 17½c; Prairie Wood, 17½c; Prairie Wood Rose, 17½c; Prairie Wood Star, 17½c; Prairie Wood Wave, 17½c; Prairie Wood Wind, 17½c; Prairie Wood Wood, 17½c; Prairie Wood Wood Rose, 17½c; Prairie Wood Wood Star, 17½c; Prairie Wood Wood Wave, 17½c; Prairie Wood Wood Wind, 17½c; Prairie Wood Wood Wood, 17½c; Prairie Wood Wood Wood Rose, 17½c; Prairie Wood Wood Wood Star, 17½c; Prairie Wood Wood Wood Wave, 17½c; Prairie Wood Wood Wood Wind, 17½c; 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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

Coal's Warm Words.

An enthusiastic gathering of the regular at the Water Works last evening, which will probably be repeated for the time that the weather is cold, and the consequence is that the Water Works Committee will be compelled to be seeing of the water pumps to keep them from freezing, or else they will be driven to it.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Wm. Wilson, Charles H. Kelly, Charles F. Shafer, which has been on trial for the past two days, the attention of the Court was occupied in hearing testimony for the defense.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of J. B. Black vs. George Cassatt, an action for trespass, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed damages at $1.

A motion was also made for a new trial in the case of Thomas Carpenter vs. John Irwin, and reserved for decision.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The first case taken up was that of Matthew Campbell vs. Theodore Bruning. This was an action of assumpsit. The plaintiff is a contractor, and the defendant is the owner of a lot of ground on Penn avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, which he leased to the plaintiff for the purpose of erecting a building thereon. The plaintiff claims that he was prevented from completing the building within the time specified in the lease by the defendant, who refused to give him the necessary permission to do certain work. The defendant claims that the plaintiff was guilty of unnecessary delay in the matter, and that he was compelled to take the lease from him. The case was on trial when our reporter left.

Sessions & Oyer's Produce Basket Report.

Brown, Morrison & Devol, General Commission Merchants, 75 Water street, availing themselves of the superior convenience of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, commence the publication, at a report of the produce market of Pittsburgh in our paper of this morning, which will be found on our first page. The enterprising firm is now fully equipped in the extensive commission business, and is thoroughly posted on the state of the market at all the leading points. Shippers and consignees may rely upon their instructions which will be carried out with promptness and fidelity. Messrs. Brown & Devol give much valuable information in the special notice appended to the report, and we commend the whole of it to the attention of all interested in such sales, for profits and prompt returns. Their card will be found in our business columns, to which we refer our readers for the details of their facilities for receiving consignments of all shipments and business in produce.

Police Intelligence.

SATURDAY, February 13, 1869.

Thomas Feeney et al. vs. Same et al. Before Alderman McMasters.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of D. W. Welch, charged on oath of D. W. Gignell with obtaining goods under false pretenses. The prosecutor alleges that defendant obtained goods to the amount of $1,000 from him, and that he was worth from $500 to $1,000, and when the bill was presented stated that he owned no property.

Same vs. Same. Before Alderman McMasters.

Information was made before Alderman McMasters by Robert Rowlandt, a negro, charged on oath of William Montgomery with the larceny of a revolver, but a partial hearing resulting, and the case was remitted for a more extended hearing on Monday next.

Same vs. Same. Before Alderman McMasters.

Wm. Saville was committed for trial yesterday for the larceny of a coat from Charles Clegley. The offence is alleged to have been committed about a month ago at a house on Penn street.

Same vs. Same.

The parties charged with maintaining a gambling house in the rooms over the Bellevue saloon on Smithfield street, waived a hearing yesterday and gave bail for their appearance at the next term of court.

Same vs. Same. Before Alderman Gripp.

Thomas Feeney, February 15, 1869.

John Hoey Book